

Block GKL3 ApS

c/o Cobblestone A/S
Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3., 2500 Valby

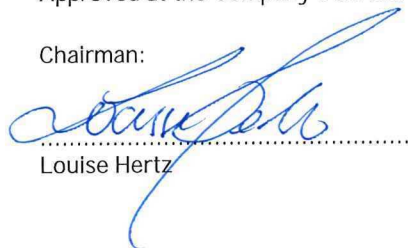
CVR no. 36 96 04 77

Annual report

for the period 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 23 May 2019

Chairman:



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Louise Hertz





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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Block GKL3 ApS for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018.

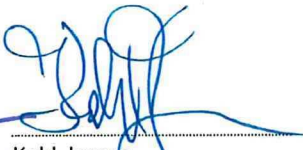
Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 23 May 2019
Executive Board:


Louise Hertz

Board of Directors:


Nathalie Marion-Denise
Winkelmann
Keld Jessen
Louise Hertz

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Block GKL3 ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Block GKL3 ApS for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 23 May 2019
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Kaare K. Lendorf
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33819

Management's review

Company details

Name	Block GKL3 ApS
Address, Postal code, City	c/o Cobblestone A/S Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3., 2500 Valby
CVR no.	36 96 04 77
Established	30 June 2015
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018
Board of Directors	Nathalie Marion-Denise Winkelmann Keld Jessen Louise Hertz
Executive Board	Louise Hertz
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Osvald Helmuths Vej 4, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

The Company's objective is to buy and possess real estate and other hereby related activities.

Financial review

The income statement for 2017/18 shows a profit of DKK 94,422 thousand against a profit of DKK 1 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2018 shows equity of DKK 34,641 thousand. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

The financial year 2017/18 is extended to 18 months, and goes from the 1. July 2017 to the 31. December 2018.

The Company's properties are fully developed during the financial year 2017/18, and are therefore recognized as investment properties to fair value at 31. December 2018. The properties were recognized as property, plant and equipment under construction to cost in previous financial years.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2017/18 18 months	2016/17 12 months
	Gross margin	11,833	-37
	Fair value adjustment of investment property	116,020	0
	Profit/loss before net financials	127,853	-37
	Financial income	0	38
3	Financial expenses	-6,799	0
	Profit before tax	121,054	1
	Tax for the year	-26,632	0
	Profit for the year	94,422	1
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Proposed dividend recognised under equity	50	0
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	59,915	0
	Retained earnings	34,457	1
		94,422	1

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
4	Property, plant and equipment		
5	Investment property	350,000	0
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	0	190,247
		<u>350,000</u>	<u>190,247</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>350,000</u>	<u>190,247</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group enterprises	2,493	0
	Other receivables	64	0
	Prepayments	129	216
		<u>2,686</u>	<u>216</u>
	Cash	2,422	3,509
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>5,108</u>	<u>3,725</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>355,108</u></u>	<u><u>193,972</u></u>

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2017/18	2016/17
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	80	80
	Retained earnings	34,511	54
	Dividend proposed	50	0
	Total equity	34,641	134
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	26,632	0
	Total provisions	26,632	0
	Liabilities other than provisions		
6	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Mortgage debt	174,580	0
	Payables to group entities	112,146	0
	Deposits	0	1,880
		286,726	1,880
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Prepayments	1,297	0
	Trade payables	1,325	6,949
	Payables to group enterprises	0	184,949
	Joint taxation contribution payable	0	17
	Deposits	3,922	0
	Other payables	565	43
		7,109	191,958
	Total liabilities other than provisions	293,835	193,838
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	355,108	193,972

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Staff costs
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Collateral



Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed	Total
Equity at 1 July 2017	80	54	0	134
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	34,457	59,965	94,422
Paid extraordinary dividend	0	0	-59,915	-59,915
Equity at 31 December 2018	80	34,511	50	34,641

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Block GKL3 ApS for 2017/18 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue (rent) is recognized in the income statement, when the company has achieved final rights for the sale. Revenue is recognized linear over the terms of the contracts.

Gross margin

The items revenue, property expenses and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Property expenses

Property expenses include expenses relating to renting out the Company's investment property, including expenses relating to running and maintaining such property.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Investment properties are measured at fair value, and the adjustments are recognized in the income statement.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Payables to credit institutions

Mortgage debt is recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, mortgage debt is measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs, including capital losses, are recognised as financing costs in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at net realisable value.

2 Staff costs

The Company has hired a caretaker on part time, and has no other employees.

DKK'000	2017/18 18 months	2016/17 12 months
3 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	2,532	0
Other financial expenses	4,267	0
	<u>6,799</u>	<u>0</u>

4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Investment property	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Total
Cost at 1 July 2017	0	190,247	190,247
Additions	43,733	0	43,733
Transferred	190,247	-190,247	0
Cost at 31 December 2018	<u>233,980</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>233,980</u>
Revaluations at 1 July 2017	0	0	0
Value adjustments for the year	116,020	0	116,020
Revaluations at 31 December 2018	<u>116,020</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>116,020</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	<u>350,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>350,000</u>

Financial statements 1 July 2017 - 31 December 2018

Notes to the financial statements

5 Investment property

Fair value estimation

The fair value of investment property has been estimated for every single property by discounting the expected, future cash flows, using a relevant discount factor. Expected future cash flows are based on budgets, approved by management, for the coming 10-year period and an estimated terminal value for the remaining life of the property concerned. The discount factor comprises the risk-free interest rate and a risk premium for the property concerned.

Nordicals previously Nybolig Erhverv are as independent valuers consulted for purposes of estimating the fair values.

Significant fair value assumptions:

The most significant fair value assumptions are:

Yield: 3.64%

Inflation rate: 1.50%

Rent 1,676 DKK/sqm/year (actual rent)

Administration costs: 28 DKK/sqm/year (estimated)

External maintenance: 25 DKK/sqm/year (estimated)

6 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK'000	Total debt at 31/12 2018	Repayment, next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Mortgage debt	174,580	0	174,580	174,580
Payables to group entities	112,146	0	112,146	112,146
	<u>286,726</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>286,726</u>	<u>286,726</u>

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, PADK V1 ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities.

8 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to banks, creditors and other suppliers, the Company has provided security or other collateral in its assets for at total amount of t.DKK 174,580. The total carrying amount of these assets is t.DKK 350,000.